



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

PROCLAMATION RELATING TO IMPORTS IN TIME OF WAR.<sup>1</sup>

*February 14, 1918.*

WHEREAS Congress has enacted, and the President has on the Sixth day of October, 1917, approved, a law<sup>2</sup> which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

And whereas the President has heretofore by proclamation dated November 28, 1917,<sup>3</sup> declared certain imports in time of war unlawful, and the President now finds that the public safety requires that such proclamation be amended and supplemented in respect to the articles and countries hereinafter mentioned;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM to all whom it may concern that the public safety requires that the following articles, namely: all kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use; all contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals necessary or convenient for their use; all means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; all kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture; all chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs and tanning materials; cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal and other fibers and manufactures thereof; all earthenware, clay, glass, sand, stone, and their products; animals of every kind, their products and derivatives; hides, skins and manufactures thereof; all non-edible animal and vegetable products; all machinery, tools, dies, plates, and apparatus, and ma-

<sup>1</sup> No. 1429.

<sup>2</sup> This SUPPLEMENT, January, 1918, p. 27.

<sup>3</sup> *Supra*, p. 322.

terials necessary or convenient for their manufacture; medical, surgical, laboratory and sanitary supplies and equipment; all metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof; paper pulp, books and all printed matter, and materials necessary and convenient for their manufacture; rubber, gums, rosins, tars and waxes, their products, derivatives and substitutes, and all articles containing them; wood and wood manufactures; coffee, cocoa, tea and spices; wines, spirits, mineral waters and beverages; and all other articles of any kind whatsoever, shall not, on and after the sixteenth day of February, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, be imported into the United States or its territorial possessions from Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Japan, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, The Netherlands, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela, except under license granted in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act of October 6, 1917. The said proclamation of November 28, 1917, and paragraph III of the executive order of October 12, 1917,<sup>1</sup> are hereby confirmed and continued and all rules and regulations heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof are likewise hereby confirmed and continued and made applicable to this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE in the District of Columbia, this 14th day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred [SEAL.] and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-Second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,

ROBERT LANSING

*Secretary of State.*

<sup>1</sup> This SUPPLEMENT, January, 1918, p. 51.